

get off the bus because she doesn't know them."

If a snow day is called, the Sauers panic.

But they panic on other days as well. Once, they came home to find blood on the carpet and a shower rod in the upstairs bathroom ripped from the wall. Christina was fine, but the personal care attendant on duty that day was never allowed back into their home.

Often, they have Bob Sauer's daughter from a previous marriage watch the personal care attendant who is supposed to be caring for Christina.

"Sometimes I think that it's Christina who should be watching them," he said.

One attendant didn't realize Christina was having a seizure until Sauer's son told her, Sauer said.

"We have strangers coming into the house who just don't have a clue," he said. "There have been people in this house that we have never met. Once, they called and warned us about one of the PCAs. They said, 'If she comes to the door, don't let her in. And if she will not leave, call 911.' It's an accident waiting to happen."

Julie Sauer has written area legislators about the lack of child care for special needs children.

Hiawatha Homes provides respite care, but the children must stay overnight to be reimbursed by the state, she said.

"I want to take care of my daughter for as long as I can," Julie Sauer said. "I am not looking for money to pay for someone to take care of my daughter, only help in finding a place that will be equipped for special needs children in our community."

SHORTAGE OF EMPLOYEES

Tom Davie, director of Community Education, oversees the School-Age Child Care program, which serve some special-needs children.

"Our challenge becomes one of having adequate staffing" he said. "We have taken children who have not required one-to-one care. Many times, because of our numbers, School-Age Child Care is not the best choice for a child with special needs."

Arc Olmsted County used to provide a day care program for children with special needs, but the organization discontinued it, said Buff Hennessey, Arc's executive director.

About 3 percent of the population is identified as having a developmental disability, she said.

"There are home health care agencies that provide PCA services, although a couple are no longer providing services to families with young people," she said. "There are reimbursement problems and then with the way the labor market is. Our industry as a whole has a crisis shortage of employees. There have been efforts to train additional providers, but the numbers have been pretty limited."

Hennessey said some families have given up employment opportunities to have one parent stay home with the special-needs child.

That's not an option for the Sauers, both of whom work full-time, they say.

"We want to raise her as much as we can," Bob Sauer said, "but our options are to put up with this or give her up completely." ●

TRIBUTE TO RICHARD C. MARBES

● Mr. KOHL. Mr. President, I rise today to recognize Richard (Dick) Marbes, who is retiring from the full time position of Wisconsin State Adjutant of the Disabled American Veterans (DAV). As Mr. Marbes retires, it seems an appropriate time to acknowledge his distinguished career and ex-

traordinary contributions and service to veterans and the DAV.

During the 1950's, Dick served his country proudly in the Air Force. He is a long time active member of DAV chapter 3 in Green Bay and he has served as Wisconsin State Adjutant for over ten years. In 1993-1994, Dick was elected and served as the National Commander of the DAV where he spearheaded an effort to change some pre-existing policies, helping to reestablish the DAV as one on the strongest and most influential Veterans groups. Dick was recognized as the DAV's National Amputee of the year, and is also a member of the Wisconsin Board of Veterans affairs.

Mr. President, I hope all of my colleagues will join me in offering our congratulations to Dick Marbes and his wife Mary Jane and four children, Pam, Susan, Amy, and Tim. Dick has dedicated his time, talents and energy to serving Veterans and we are indeed indebted to him for his efforts. I am proud to salute Dick for a job well done, and I send him my best wishes for the future. ●

FIGHTING BACK AGAINST THE PAPARAZZI

● Mr. HATCH. Mr. President, I am pleased to join with my distinguished colleague, Senator FEINSTEIN, in introducing this legislation to combat the efforts of a few overzealous individuals to improperly intrude upon other's privacy rights. I am cosponsoring this legislation, in large measure, as a tribute to the efforts of Congressman Sonny Bono, who brought this issue to the fore. As we all know, long before he was elected to Congress, Representative Bono achieved celebrity status in the music business and on television. He was thus acutely aware, from an early age, of the costs of fame. A cost that some, such as rising television star Rebecca Schaeffer, had to pay in blood, and others, such as Arnold Schwarzenegger, Steven Spielberg, Jodie Foster, David Letterman, and Elizabeth Taylor, to name but a few, have had to pay with a loss of privacy and an inability to freely mingle in public.

Unfortunately, certain individuals within the generally responsible media corps have forced many of these well-known figures to hide behind a veil of high-priced security systems and bodyguards. I know that some so-called celebrities have openly questioned whether their fame is worth the price of sacrificing their privacy and their ability to live normal lives.

I know, too, that my colleague, Senator FEINSTEIN, was herself once the target of a stalker. So I know that this legislation means a great deal to her on a personal level. As public figures, whether as actors or musicians or yes, even Senators, we must expect a certain amount of media attention. Indeed, most of my colleagues on the Hill relish such attention—particularly in

election years! Press coverage—some of it favorable, some of it not so favorable—is all a part of the system. Indeed, it is an important part of our democratic system. So important that the Constitution's framers bestowed upon us the First Amendment protections of free speech and press. And lest we condemn those who have followed recent infamous criminal trials too closely, I would note that the Sixth Amendment guarantees the right to a public trial. The glare of the spotlight is an unavoidable, and in most cases, laudable, feature of a free democratic republic.

Unfortunately, just as the right to swing one's fist may end at another man's nose, the right to aim one's camera at another person's face may end where that person has a reasonable expectation of privacy. Undoubtedly, the privacy expectations of public figures are considerably different from that of private individuals. That is a reality that all who walk in the glare of the camera come to expect and learn, for the most part, to deal with. But when the media become too intrusive, or cross lines of general decency or responsibility, something must be done.

It is one thing for the media to attend a press conference where I introduce this legislation—it is quite another thing, however, for the media to follow me home and train their cameras on my windows. I know, for example, that Arnold Schwarzenegger and Maria Shriver did not appreciate the attempts of some in the media, shortly after Mr. Schwarzenegger had been released from the hospital after undergoing open heart surgery, to stop their van on the street as they were taking their children to school, in an attempt to get photographs. I don't think any of us here would appreciate it if someone tried to harass our spouses or fathers or mothers as they left the hospital after having had major surgery. Public figure or not, some things simply cross the bounds of responsible journalism or media coverage.

I think the recent death of Princess Diana focused efforts to deal with an overly intrusive media—even if it is unclear whether the media had anything to do with that tragedy. In fact, some people overreacted to that horrible event, pointing fingers at the press before the facts were established. Regardless of the media's role in that accident, the mere fact that people recognized that she had long been harassed by an overly aggressive media, and that it was not such a stretch to believe that the paparazzi could have played a role in her tragic death, demonstrates the seriousness of this problem.

In the wake of Princess Diana's death, Representative Bono and Senator FEINSTEIN began a tireless crusade to see Federal legislation enacted to protect people from the so-called stalkarazzi. We are now witnessing the fruits of their efforts—I only wish that Representative Bono had been here to see this legislation introduced.

I want to say to Senator FEINSTEIN that I commend her for advocating this legislation. Indeed, I am ready to roll up my sleeves and work with her to address this problem. I am committed to moving this legislation through the Judiciary Committee. At the same time, however, we must take care to craft legislation that will be respectful of our First Amendment rights and of any federalism concerns. In fact, I hope the States will view this bill, as it is refined in committee, as a model for adopting similar reforms. And I am confident that we will be able to strike a reasonable balance between the press' First Amendment rights to seek information about public figures and the right of those individuals to their reasonable expectations of privacy. After all, we must take care that the solution to this admitted problem does not trample on important rights. With these concerns in mind, I intend to work with Senator FEINSTEIN to ensure that we have the best legislation possible. We hope to hold hearings to identify the extent of these problems and to determine how best to combat attempts by some overzealous members of the media in their efforts to profit by intruding on others' privacy. I believe that this legislation is an important first step in that process.●

HONORING THE 12TH ANNUAL ENTREPRENEURIAL WOMAN'S CONFERENCE

● Ms. MOSELEY-BRAUN. Mr. President, it is my distinct honor to recognize an organization from my home state of Illinois that has been an invaluable resource for and promoter of women-owned small businesses. I am speaking of the Women's Business Development Center, who will hold their 12th annual Entrepreneurial Woman's Conference on September 9, 1998 in Chicago.

Since 1986, the WBDC, a nationally-recognized nonprofit women's business assistance center, has assisted more than 30,000 women business owners in establishing and expanding small businesses throughout our country. The Women's Business and Finance Program, the Women's Business Enterprise Initiative, the Entrepreneurial Woman's Conference and the Women's Business and Buyers Mart are a few of the many programs and services of the WBDC that support female small business ownership and help to strengthen the entire U.S. economy.

As the first permanent female member of the Senate Finance Committee, I know firsthand of the obstacles faced by women when attempting to establish a foothold in the world of commerce. The WBDC and its two founders, Hedy Ratner and Carol Dougal, have made great progress towards tearing down these obstacles.

Today, women-owned small businesses are an integral part of the current success of the American economy. Currently, there are over 7.7 million

women-owned businesses in the United States, generating \$2.3 trillion in sales. In Illinois, there are over 250,000 women-owned businesses. These businesses mean more jobs for American workers. In fact, women business owners employ one of every four U.S. company workers. Certainly, some of this success is due in part to the programs and services offered by the WBDC in Illinois and similar programs in Indiana, Ohio, Florida, Massachusetts and Pennsylvania. Despite this success, there is still more to be done. I am confident that with help from organizations such as the WBDC, the number of women entrepreneurs will continue to rise.

The Woman's Entrepreneurial Conference is the centerpiece of the WBDC's activities. The Conference provides women business owners with the opportunity to network, attend informative panel discussions, and pursue business opportunities in an environment that is supportive of the needs of female small business owners. It is my pleasure to welcome the conferees to Chicago, and to congratulate the WBDC for their work and dedication to increasing female ownership in the American marketplace.●

THE 25TH ANNIVERSARY OF CLARK AND SUSAN DURANT

● Mr. ABRAHAM. Mr. President, I rise today to recognize the 25th wedding anniversary of my dear friends Clark and Susan Durant of Grosse Pointe, Michigan.

The Durants have shared a very special marriage over the last twenty-five years and have produced four wonderful children. Their friends and family have witnessed them grow stronger together over the course of the last twenty-five years. Not only do these two individuals have a strong and successful marriage and family, they have contributed tremendously to both their community as well as State of Michigan and have touched the lives of many.

Once again, I would like to congratulate Clark and Susan on this blessed occasion. I wish them continued happiness and success. I send my warmest regards to the entire Durant family.●

RECOGNITION OF U.S. CUSTOMS FOR OPERATION CASABLANCA

● Mrs. FEINSTEIN. Mr. President, I rise today to commend the U.S. Customs Service and the Departments of Treasury and Justice for one of the most important victories they have had in the war on drugs to date.

I would like to thank Attorney General Janet Reno, Secretary of the Treasury Robert Rubin, and Undersecretary of the Treasury for Law Enforcement Ray Kelly for their leadership in this important endeavor and the two hundred U.S. Customs agents, who put their lives at stake, diligently and tirelessly for thirty months, to es-

tablish this necessary beachhead in the war on drugs. It is a testament to the dedication and the ability of our law enforcement personnel that they were able to complete this difficult and dangerous operation.

On Monday, May 18, Secretary Rubin and Attorney General Reno announced the arrests of 112 people involved in illegal drug money-laundering in Mexico, which resulted in the seizure of an anticipated \$157 million in over 100 accounts in the United States, the Caribbean and Europe. Furthermore, 4 tons of marijuana and 2 tons of cocaine were seized during this 30-month undercover investigation. The indictments include officials from 12 of Mexico's 19 largest banks, who stand accused of knowingly abetting drug traffickers to launder hundreds of millions of dollars.

As a result of this investigation, for the first time ever, Mexican banks have been directly linked to money laundering and have been indicted as institutions due to their complicity in money-laundering, the significant number of employees involved, the large number of illegal transactions, and the institution-wide profiting from these illegal transfers, which brought a 4-5% fee per transfer. Bancomer, Mexico's second largest bank, Banca Serfin, Mexico's third-largest bank, and Confia, also among the top twenty, were the three banks involved.

This investigation, known as "Operation Casablanca", involved two hundred undercover Customs agents, targeting the Cali cocaine and heroine syndicate in Colombia, the Juarez cartel in Mexico, and the involvement of Mexican banks. Two hundred individuals face arrest warrants as the investigations continue, including warrants issued for the Juarez cartel money manager, Victor Alcala Navarro and one of its leaders, Jose Alvarez Tostado.

I would also like to show my support for the Federal Reserve's issuance of "cease and desist" orders suspending the U.S. operations of Banca Serfin, Bancomer, Banamex, Bital of Mexico and Banco Santander of Spain, because of "serious deficiencies in their anti-money laundering programs." These banks must institute new and tougher controls to resume business in the United States.

Despite Mexico's lax enforcement of its own money-laundering statutes, it is good to see that the United States is not afraid to use its own resources to address this serious problem.

I hope that operations like these will continue to bleed the powerful drug cartels. The American and the international drug war has benefited from this peek into the intricacies of drug-related money laundering.

However, Mr. President, I cannot help but see this latest good news in relation to my concerns about Mexico's insufficient counternarcotics cooperation with the United States. The Mexican government was not informed of this 3-year, extensive investigation